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SOUTH-CAROLINA AND COUNTRY GAZETTE & JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1766.

From the PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL, N° 1212.

A NEW writer has ſtarted up in London, who ſigns Pacificus, *and ſeems to be full freighted againſt the* Americans. *The following, for curioſity ſake, we have extracted, to give the reader a judgment of all his other pieces; and, we hope, it will ſerve for part of this day's* ENTERTAINMENT.

---- *Our author firſt breaks out with obſerving,* " that as the " original charters to the firſt ſettlers, contain a ſubmiſſion to a " conſtitutional right of taxing the colonies, the Americans " cannot now, upon any rational principle, juſtify an oppo- " ſition to the late laws impoſing taxes upon their *deeds, laws* " *proceedings*, and other *writings*;" *obſerving at the ſame time*, " it would be dangerous and diſgraceful to admit re- " preſentatives from hence, into the houſe of commons," *and adds*, " there is not the leaſt cauſe to expect reſiſtance any " where, except in Virginia and New-England:" *He then proceeds*,

"OUR numerous and rich iſlands give no evidences of an ungovernable temper; nor have the ceded provinces afforded us any cauſe to ſuſpect their loyalty. Georgia, the two Carolinas, and Maryland, are quiet:---*(a miſtake)*---As are alſo the two Jerſies,---*(worſe again,)*---Nova-Scotia, and Newfoundland,---*(doubted,)*--As to New-York, they are too honeſt and induſtrious a people to encourage inſurrections:---*(thank you meiſter for this.)*---Some of the loweſt of the inhabitants of that colony are, as they are every where, ſomewhat inclined to diſorderly practices;---*(what a conjurer!)*---But irregularities of the attrocious nature of inſurrections, will find no encouragement in that province, either among the middling planters, or from perſons in higher ſtations:---*(bleſs us! thank you meiſter again!)*---They are too regular livers, too pious and too induſtrious, to entertain ſentiments of that black dye:---*(the Lord love* US, *but God forgive* YOU.)---Nor need we be jealous of Pennſylvania,---*(indeed you need!)*---where induſtrious propenſities are better rewarded by bountiful nature than in New-York.

The Virginians indeed are immerſed in libertiniſm; and the New-Englanders ſwell with the ſtiff tenets of independency. The latter are a crabbed race, not very unlike their half-brothers, the Indians, for unſocial principles, and an unrelenting cruelty. Their ſanguinary laws againſt that harmleſs ſect, the quakers, are a full proof of their unmerciful diſpoſitions.

But ſhall Britain yield up her birth-rights, for the ſake of pleaſing the whim of the Virginians, whoſe emaciated bodies and pale faces, prove at firſt ſight the degeneracy of their morals, and the conſumptive ſtate of their natural conſtitutions? Theſe yellow ſhadows of men, are by no means fit for a conflict with our troops: nor will ever ſuch romantick adventures of chivalry enter into their trembling hearts. Such combatants would be far fitter for an engagement with our Covent-Garden ladies than with our embattled ſquadrons. So ſoon as theſe doughty champions found matters growing ſerious, they might probably then look for caverns where they could hide their ſhaking limbs amongſt thoſe extenſive woods which they are too lazy or too feeble to cut down; but they would never think of marching up in the view of our pointed cannon, or bear to look at the martial appearance of our advancing armies. When no danger is near, they may probably vapour in their provincial aſſemblies; but I am certain, that in Virginia that proverb will always maintain its truth, *That empty barrels make moſt noiſe when touched even with a tap of our knuckle.* He muſt be very tender of human blood indeed, who can dread the conſequences of a league between Virginia and New-England againſt Great-Britain. The Virginians, to give them their due, are too wiſe to be caught in ſuch a mouſe trap. In caſe an engagement offered, before the firſt onſet, they would get off as faſt as they could from the intended field of battle, leaving the pumkin gentry whom they hold in moſt ſovereign contempt, to fight it out as they might, and then ſhigger at the trick they had played the NON CONS, who are alſo, by the bye, too cautious to truſt ſuch libertines in an affair of too great moment.

As for the New-Englanders, I have given their characters already. They are the joke of America. I cannot reaſonably imagine that ſuch a hatred and ſour tempered province can find any allies. Their valour ariſing from the ſteams of their poiſonous rum, will quickly evaporate in ſudden tumults; which, like April ſhowers, will be almoſt as ſoon over as begun. They are not ſo diſtracted as to ſpend much of their blood in ſo idle a cauſe; in which indeed no man, above the degree of an ideot, would riſque his life, property and all he holds dear in this world. He muſt have little ſenſe, who would become liable to be treated as a rebel, for the ſake of ſhunning payment of a ſhilling or eighteen pence for a ſheet of ſtamped-paper. Our coloniſts muſt be the veriеſt beggars in the world, if ſuch inconſiderable duties appear to be intollerable burthens in their eyes: and if they are in ſuch a ſtate of poverty, where can they find cannon, ammunition, and all the other implements of war, together with MONEY, the ſinews of Mars.---It is impoſſible.

The idea of a rebellion in America, in conſequence of ſuch an unimportant ſubject of diſpute, is merely chimerical. It is a ſilly Utopian fancy, which never can be midwifed into exiſtence; a bugbear that can frighten none but perſons entirely ignorant of American affairs. And ſince there are ſuch great numbers who harbour miſtaken notions of our plantations, I have thus copiouſly laid the whole affair before the publick, that every ſubject of Britain may hereafter be entirely eaſy as to that point, and chearfully concur with the legiſlature in maintaining our national dignity in this diſpute, without making any conceſſions to the libertines of Virginia, or the puritans of New-England.

What ſubject of this great republick, in his right ſenſes, would agree that our conſtitution, ſo vigorous and ſo well proportioned, ſhould be broke up at the pleaſure of ſuch opponents, by the introduction of repreſentatives from Virginia or New-England in our houſe of commons? Would our morals be ſafe under Virginian legiſlatures, or would our church be in no danger from pumkin ſenators? Shall we live to ſee the ſpawn of our tranſports occupy the higheſt ſeats in our common wealth? Degenerate Britons! how can ye entertain the humiliating thought! Remember that Mr. Pitt, and all our real patriots, have approved of this tax. After mentioning theſe great names, all further arguments ought to ceaſe: ſo here I drop my pen, *(for the goodneſs of your heart, 'twould have been no great concern had your head* dropt *inſtead of your pen!)* and leave the diſapprovers of this law to bluſh for their ill-timed diſapprobation.

PACIFICUS.

To the Printer of the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

HAVING promiſed to ſend you my thoughts concerning North-America, I ſhall begin with remarking, that thoſe who write on that ſubject obſerve, that between 15 and 20 years the inhabitants of a country are doubled, where there is land enough to be taken up, and where the climate is tolerably good; now it is evident that the conſumption of manufactures depends on the number of inhabitants.

The conſumption of Britiſh manufactures in North-America, from the cuſtom houſe books for ſome years paſt, appears to be about two millions ſterling yearly, only by the prudent ſchemes of theſe wiſe gentlemen it is reduced one half for this laſt year, and if the new miniſtry do not rectify their blunders, it will ſink to little or nothing, whereas by a proper attention to what a wiſe adminiſtration may bring the advantages from North-America, the advantages muſt be immenſe. Let us ſuppoſe the ſloweſt increaſe of inhabitants, that is, that they double every twenty years, it is evident that twenty years hence the conſumption of Britiſh manufactures in North-America, muſt be four millions, if proper encouragement be given to our ſettlements there, and forty years hence, that conſumption will be eight millions, and ſixty years hence, ſixteen millions, and ſo in proportion; for hereafter muſt Great-Britain be ſupported by North-America.

By the ſingle article of naval ſtores, we are yearly out of pocket to Ruſſia, Sweeden and Denmark, 7 or 800,000 l. with all theſe, viz. iron, hemp, tar, timber, &c. we can be furniſhed from North-America, and all that money ſaved to the nation, by its being returned for our manufactures. We ſend to the ſouth of Europe great ſums for raw ſilk, brandy, wine, &c. all theſe may be raiſed in North-America. In ſhort, by North-America we may be the moſt powerful nation in Europe, and its trade is of more conſequence to us, than all our other trade together.

But theſe wiſe gentlemen took it into their heads to maintain, that the riches of North-America was a loſs to this country, and therefore ſent ſhips of war to prevent their getting any to ſend to their Mother Country in exchange for what they wanted; and after depriving them of a poſſibility of getting money to pay for neceſſaries, they very wiſely impoſed taxes on them which they were unable to pay, and by a method contrary to their charters; ſo that they have treated them in the way the Children of Iſrael were by the Egyptians, when they were ordered to make bricks without ſtraw, and very probably it may have the ſame effect, viz. to alienate their affections from their Mother Country, and ſo deprive it of its greateſt ſupport, and enſlave it to France.

Let us ſuppoſe the Stamp-Duties they have impoſed could be raiſed, it would not raiſe ſo many thouſand pounds neat to the public, as we riſque the loſs of millions, by this wiſe and right timed project.

I don't chuſe to enter into the diſcuſſion of that queſtion how far a Britiſh Parliament may impoſe taxes on North-America, I ſhall only obſerve, that by their charters their aſſemblies have the ſole power of impoſing taxes, in the ſame way as the houſe of commons in Ireland have: and would any wiſe miniſter adviſe his Majeſty to diſpute that privilege with Ireland, and ſo occaſion an univerſal rebellion? Is it conſiſtent with the juſtice or generoſity of the Britiſh nation to induce the predeceſſors of the inhabitants of North-America to venture their lives and properties to ſettle in woods and amongſt ſavages, and after they have by unſpeakable dangers and difficulties got a comfortable ſettlement, to take away the effect of thoſe very charters by which they were induced to ſettle there?

By law all lands are originally in the crown, and flow from it to their ſubjects, on what terms the crown thinks fit, but after theſe lands are granted, it is not in the power of the crown to reſume theſe grants: and if the crown and parliament jointly ſhould deprive any ſubject of their property or privileges, it would be unjuſt, tho' that ſubject had not power to reſiſt.

There are in North-America about 200,000 men able to carry arms, and can it be imagined they will TAMELY give up a privilege they derive from their anceſtors, of taxing themſelves.

Inſinuations are thrown out by *Anti-Sejanus*, the *Detector*, and a parcel of dirty, venal ſcribblers, employed by the late patriotic miniſtry, as they call them, that it is prudent to keep theſe coloniſts in ſubjection, leſt they forget their dependance on their mother country; and of conſequence to prevent their being too rich.---

Such people's way of reaſoning deſerves to be diſpiſed, rather than anſwered. Is it not evident if they are not rich, they cannot make us rich? And as to their affection to their mother country, it is a natural paſſion in the human mind, and they have demonſtrated on many occaſions that they have this paſſion in the ſtrongeſt degree. All ages are full of examples of this truth; I ſhall amongſt many mention one: Carthage was founded by people from Tyre, they afterwards came to be a ſtate not only independent of their mother country, but ten times more powerful; yet they always ſhewed the ſtrongeſt attachment to it, and tho' they were in the cloſeſt alliance with Alexander the Great againſt the Perſians, yet when he demanded their aſſiſtance againſt Tyre, they peremptorily refuſed it. The more rich and powerful North-America is, the more rich and powerful will Great-Britain be, if we act that part by them we ought, but if we turn their oppreſſors inſtead of ſupporting and protecting them, we deſervedly expoſe our ſelves to their reſentment, and as a brave and free people they will NATURALLY defend themſelves againſt oppreſſion; and it always muſt be the intereſt of Great-Britain to wiſh their proſperity, and that all miniſters, who from wrong heads or wicked hearts, ſhould endeavour to hurt or impoveriſh them, ſhould be puniſhed as traitors to their king and country.

The late miniſtry have had a perpetual adminiſtration in their view; it ſeems, by putting us into ſo miſerable a ſituation, that nobody elſe would wiſh to ſucceed them, as thinking it impoſſible to prevent that ruin they ſeem to have intended; but I hope our preſent miniſters will follow that rule eſtabliſhed by that Roman patriot *Cicero*:-----

Nunquam deſperandum eſt de patria.

I hope our miniſters will reſtore harmony and peace with our brethren in North-America; and inſtead of employing ineffectual negociations with France, to oblige them to fulfil their articles of the peace, as the late miniſtry did, take this effectual ſtep, which will immediately have the deſired effect, viz. let them know, that till they fulfil their part of the treaty, they are not to be allowed to fiſh on the coaſts of North-America; for no party, in any contract, can claim any right to what he is entitled to by that contract, if he does not perform his part of it, and as they get by the fiſhery near two millions ſterling yearly, and maintain upwards of 12,000 ſailors, they will at once make them comply.

There can be no objection to the taking of this method but one; France will in that caſe threaten to invade Hanover, and ſo it will be ſaid we may be involved again in a German war. To this there is no anſwer: the defence of theſe foreign dominions neceſſary for us to engage in, this is at once pronouncing the ruin of Great-Britain. France will encroach on our trade and ſettlements by degrees; and whenever we ſhew an inclination to do ourſelves juſtice, this bugbear will be thrown out; ſo that attempting the defence of theſe foreign dominions is inconſiſtent with the very being of Great-Britain, and at the ſame time beyond our power, againſt the power of France. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant, AN INDEPENDENT WHIG, connected with no party.

LONDON, January 24.

BY the lateſt advices from Berlin, we have the agreeable news of the amendment of his Pruſſian Majeſty's health. His Majeſty is adviſed to make trial of the Pouhon waters at Spa, in May next.

By a letter dated Muxadavad, March 5, brought by the Bute Indiaman, we learn, that the Nabob had been dead about ſix weeks, and was ſucceeded by his ſon, the ſettling of whom in his government employed four of the council; that the new Nabob had been proclaimed the day before, and that the next day all the Engliſh there intended to wait upon him to pay their compliments on his acceſſion. That lord Clive was hourly expected, and that our ſucceſſes had been moſt extraordinary, our military operations having been carried on with remarkable ſpirit by colonel Sir Robert Fletcher.

Yeſterday the hon. houſe of commons waited on his majeſty with their addreſs of thanks for his moſt gracious ſpeech, and their compliments of condolance on the death of his late royal highneſs prince Frederick; to which his majeſty was pleaſed to return a moſt gracious anſwer.

It is further reported, that orders have been ſent out for commodore Harriſon to repair, with part of the fleet under his command, to the iſland of Corſica.

A very advantageous treaty is now reported to be negociating with Paſchal Paoli, general of the Corſicans, and that an Engliſh conſul and factory will be eſtabliſhed next ſummer on that iſland.

It is ſaid, that a fleet of obſervation for channel ſervice will ſoon be fitted out, to be commanded by Adm. Sir George Bridges Rodney.

Laſt night died, at his houſe in the Stable-yard, St. James's, aged 87, the right hon. Francis Godolphin, earl of Godolphin, viſcount Rialton, baron of Helſton, governor of the Scilly Iſlands, and one of the lords of his majeſty's moſt hon. privy council.

An evening paper of laſt night ſays the changes will be as follows: Mr. Pitt and lord George Sackville, ſecretaries of ſtate, in the room of the duke of Grafton and general Conway.----The duke of Grafton, lord privy ſeal, in the room of the duke of Newcaſtle, who is to retire.---Gen. Conway to be maſter of the ordinance, and to have the blues, in the room of the marquis of Granby---Lord Camden to be chancellor, in the room of lord Northington, who is to retire-- Sir Fletcher Norton to be chief juſtice of the common pleas, in the room of Lord Camden; and the Rt. hon. James Stuart Mackenzie, Wellbore Ellis, and James Oſwald, eſqrs. joint vice treaſurers of Ireland.

Extract of a letter from Banares (in India) Feb. 10, 1765.

" The 6th of laſt month Major Monro left the army, and the command devolved on Sir Robert Fletcher. As he was to command but for a ſhort time, he reſolved to make the

best of his
before
ame, and has done great things. About a month
we had met with two severe repulses in our attacks
against a fort situated on the top of a hill, and on the river;
but the fr
epuets of the hill, and torrents of stones rolled down
it, made
it impossible to mount the breach made in the wall:
many
ter
men were killed, and many officers wounded in the at-
pt. The forces were then withdrawn to strengthen the
army under Major Munro, against Sujah Dowlah, who ex-
pected to beat us after our repulse. We encamped under the
walls of Bahares, to wait his approach, and secure the place
from the ravages of his horse, which were continually skir-
mishing with our advanced posts, tho' his infantry and artil-
lery were not within 15 miles. In this situation Sir Robert
came to the command, and resolved to attack them. The
third day he came up with them. They drew up three times,
but would not stand. When he had routed them, he sent a
large detachment against the fatal fort, and after three practi-
cable breaches made in the wall, the governour delivered up
the keys with tears in his eyes, and with these affecting words:
'I have endeavoured to act like a soldier; but, deserted by
'my Prince, and left with a mutinous garrison, what could
'I do? God and you (laying his hand on the Koran, and
pointing to his soldiers) 'are witnesses, that to the faith of the
English I now trust my life and fortune.'---What a noble be-
haviour! becoming the bravest and most polished European.
His troops had been without pay for above six months.

"Sir Robert was not less successful against Eliabad: so that little now is wanting to complete the ruin of Sujah Dowlah.

"We daily expect Lord Clive, and hope the next campaign will conduct us, under his auspices, to Delhi, to establish the Emperor, who is again in our possession, on the throne of his ancestors."

Private letters from Paris mention, that a negotiation was on foot at Lisbon, for the entire cession of the Portuguese settlemen of Angola, on the coast of Africa, to France.

January 31. Mr. Beaufain, a foreign officer late in the Prussian service, has invented a new method for making gun-carriages, which, by means of springs, can be worked with much greater ease, and half the number of men usually employed; trials of them are preparing to be exhibited at Woolwich.

It is asserted, that all the French fishermen, preparing to be sent out this season for Newfoundland, are to take on board a number of carriage and swivel-guns.

It is reported a scheme is on foot for regulating the sale of the convicts in the American provinces, it being thought repugnant to the laws of Great-Britain, and that of Christianity.

We hear that Tuesday next is appointed for the re-consideration of the stamp-act.

We hear an extra attendance of his majesty's messengers has, for some days past, been given at the secretaries of states offices, and at St. James's; from whence matters of Importance are said to be on the carpet.

We hear it has been settled with the Court of Madrid, in consequence of powers sent over with the vice-roy of Mexico, that on no account whatever any British vessel is to be boarded or searched by the guarda costas of Spain, in the prosecution of our trade within the Cape, unless actually detected in illegal commerce in a Spanish port.

Orders are sent down to the master-builders at Chatham and Portsmouth, to prepare the materials necessary for the
some transports for Africa, in order to their being put toge-
ther for country service, in the rivers Gambia and Senegal.

The late treaty concluded between the Emperor of Germany, and the Empress of Russia, it is said, has no other object than that of reciprocally guaranteeing their respective dominions against the common enemy of Christendom.

Thursday, just as their majesties came into Drury-lane theatre, to see the tragedy of Zara, the celebrated John James Rousseau made his appearance in the upper box, over the stage box fronting their majesties. He was dressed in a foreign dress, and accompanied by Mr. Hume.

Yesterday some eminent Canada merchants arrived in town from Quebec, and will attend the next board of treasury at Whitehall, on affairs of great importance, respecting that province.

On Thursday died, William Caslon, Esq; sen. at Bethnal Green, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex. What will render his name immortal, was his inimitable skill as a letter founder; which art he brought to the greatest perfection. Before Mr. Caslon's time, the English printers were obliged to send to Holland for all their types.

Yesterday there was a numerous court at St. James's; at which a great number of nobility, and most of the foreign ministers, were present: and this day at noon there was a very numerous levee and withdrawing room, and afterwards a council.

An account of the value of imports into England, from the North-American colonies, from Christmas 1762, to Christmas 1763, and the exports to the said colonies, for the same time, is under consideration.

By an English gentleman arrived this week from Bellisle, it is confirmed, that the French are using extraordinary diligence in repairing the fortifications of Basque-Road, St. Cas, the river Vilaine, and all along the coasts of Bretagne, &c.

We are told, that in case of allowing the importation of American corn, a distillery will be carried on from that grain sufficient to supply the great demands from Bristol, Leverpool, Whitehaven, &c. of corn spirits, to be annually exported to the coasts of Africa and Guinea.

LONDON.

February 1. Both houses of parliament sit till after eleven on tuesday night; and sit late again last night.

Letters from Copenhagen advise, that FREDERICK the Vth, king of Denmark and Norway, died in the night of the 23th ult. aged 42 years, nine months and 13 days. He was crowned the 14th of September 1747, married the 11th December 1743, to the Princess Louisa of England, who died the 19th of December 1751; and the 3d of July 1752, his majesty married the Princess Julia-Maria, daughter of duke Ferdinand-Albert of Brunswick Wolfembuttel. Immediately after his death, the Prince Royal was proclaimed king, by the name of CHRISTIAN the VIth.

Yesterday there was the fullest houses of both Lords and Commons, that have been for some years past, when they sat late.

It is said a plan will soon be laid before the parliament, wherein it is endeavoured to be shewn, that a greater revenue will arise from our colonies in America, that what has been derived for some years past, and that without hurting the privileges of those colonies, or the honour of the mother-country.

It is reported, that the intended marriage of his present Danish majesty with her royal highness princess Caroline-Matilda, of England, will certainly take place at the expiration of the mourning for the late king.

It is said a scheme is now under consideration, which has actually received the approbation of the most able judges, for raising a fund towards discharging annually a considerable part of the national debt, without imposing any additional burthen upon our manufactures or commerce.

They write from Paris, that by a late return of the French subjects in the island of Hispaniola, their number is computed at eighty-seven thousand, including slaves, mulattoes and free negroes.

It is currently reported that a certain act will be repealed.

St. James, Feb. 1. The king has been pleased to grant unto Samuel Cornish, of Shambrook in the county of Bedford, Esq; vice-admiral of the blue squadron of his majesty's fleet, and to the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten, the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great-Britain. *Lond. Gaz.*

Naples, Dec. 31. Mount Vesuvius, the summit of which had been for some days covered with a very thick smoke, began the 25th in the evening to throw out fire; the explosion increases daily, but has not yet been considerable.

London, Feb. 5. We are informed that two of the men of war, now fitting out at Portsmouth, are to take on board a large quantity of ordnance stores, and some companies of foot, for the settlement of Placentia, near Newfoundland.

It is said special orders are given out for the prayers of all good Catholicks at several places of worship in this metropolis, to continue a twelve-month and a day, for the soul of the old Chevalier, who lately departed this life.

An able lawyer, it is said, has it now under consideration, whether the intention and even virtual meaning of that article in the treaty of the union, which prohibits the eldest sons of Scots peers from being elected in that country to represent any part of the commons in parliament, is not evaded in the first point, and defeated in the second, by so many of them being elected to represent the commons of England; because, if found otherwise, some means will become needful to secure to South-Britain its due legislative weight, which begins to be not a little endangered from the frequent elections here of Scotsmen, to that very high trust.

By a private letter from Copenhagen, we hear, that about an hour before his majesty's decease, he called the Prince Royal, his successor, close to his bedside, and taking him by the hand, addressed him to the following purport: "*My dear son, you will soon be the king of a flourishing people: but remember, that to be a great monarch, 'tis absolutely necessary to be a good man. Have justice and mercy therefore, constantly before your eyes, and above all things reflect, that you were born for the welfare of your country, and not your country created for your mere emolument. In short, keep to the golden rule, of doing as you would be done by; and whenever you issue an order as a sovereign, examine how far you would be willing to obey such an order, had you been but a subject yourself.*"

By a calculation made by an eminent American merchant, it appears that the whole taxes in all the American provinces does not amount, upon an average, to more than 8 d. per head, per annum, on every individual person, including men, women and children; whereas the taxes to pay the interest only of the money spent in Great-Britain to defend America, amounts to twelve shillings per annum on every individual in Great-Britain. [*A rare Calculation this!*]

We are assured there is no foundation for the report that such ships from North-America as have not been cleared out with stampt papers are ordered to be seized on their arrival; they are only to have an extraordinary number of revenue officers stationed on board till their respective cargoes are properly landed, and entered at the custom-house.

Several merchants from Glasgow are arrived in town, to join in a representation, to a great assembly, of the great decay of their trade, owing to the American stamp-act.

February 7. It is said, that a great lawyer has declared, that the right of taxing the colonies was the sole prerogative of the crown, and that the legislature of this kingdom have no right to lay any taxes thereon.

It is reported, another express arrived on Sunday, at Mr. Secretary Conway's office, from the Earl of Rochford at Madrid, on the subject of the Manilla ransom.

We are informed, that the legislature of Great-Britain have determined, almost unanimously, that Great-Britain has an undoubted right to tax her colonies.

The house of commons sat yesterday morning till between two and three, and the house of lords until nine o'clock on monday night.

It is now said, that the Prince Stadtholder will be espoused to a Princess of England, some time next summer.

By a gentleman who says he lately had much conversation with Mr. Wilkes, we are informed, that he continues in good health, and in possession of his usual vivacity. He speaks very indifferently of --------, they have ungratefully neglected him; a treatment, which, he says, he did not expect, and which, from them at least, he thinks he did not deserve.

It is reported, that the last propositions from the court of Madrid, relative to the payment of the Manilla ransom, have not been accepted.

They write from Hungary, that the city of Comora in that kingdom, which was almost ruined by two shocks of an earthquake on the 28th June 1763, was again visited by the same calamity on Dec. 30th ult. which lasted one minute, and extended as far as Rhaab; but no damage was done.

QUERIES.

1. How many people may be reckoned employed in manufacturing and navigating the two millions worth of goods that we export to North-America?

2. How much in taxes may that number of people be supposed to pay to government in a year?

3. How much per annum will it cost the nation to support those people when they are become entirely out of employ?

4. Must not the burthen of maintaining them chiefly fall on those of the landed interest?

5. Must not the deficiences of taxes occasioned by their ruin, be principally made good by the landed gentlemen?

6. In what degree will landed property become affected, by such a diminution of people as from the loss of that trade will be occasioned?

7. How far will all kinds of property, publick credit, and circulation, become injured by the loss of annual returns to the amount of two millions?

8. How much will it cost the nation to establish the stamp-act in North-America by force of arms?

9. How long a time may it take effectually to do it, especially if other nations should secretly, or openly, support them in their resistance?

10. Is it, or is it not, the interest of France, Spain, Holland, and every other country of Europe, at all hazards to support the Americans in a revolt?

11. If the revolts of the united provinces of the Netherlands, Portugal and Corsica, could rationally have been foreseen to prove so successful, as they have been?

12. If such in the struggle, from unforeseen causes, should be the case with the Americans, what will be likely to prove the effects thereof to Great-Britain.

To the Printer.---Sir,---As many persons are for enforcing the stamp-act upon our colonies by fire and sword, let us briefly consider the consequences of such proceeding to ourselves. The first evil consequence that will certainly ensue, will be the loss of all our trade to the colonies, which is said to be about three millions annually. The second bad consequence, which must necessarily spring from the first, will be a very great decrease of the publick revenue. The third will be, that we must be heavily taxed to make such loss to the revenue, and for the payment of the interest of the national debt. The fourth will be, that the loss of such trade will naturally cause two or three hundred thousand people to be out of all employment, who must be provided for some way or other, which must fall very heavy upon the publick. The fifth will be, that we must have more taxes also for carrying on a war against our fellow-subjects in America. The sixth will be, that it will most probably bring on a war also with France and Spain, for should we begin a war with our colonies, we may be assured they will be assisted by France and Spain.

These, Sir, are some of the evil consequences which I apprehend will naturally follow from our putting the stamp-act into execution by force, and therefore it is to be hoped, that the wisdom of parliament will find out some better method of making an end of this knotty affair. Your's, &c.

PRO PATRIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.

In a Letter from Virginia, dated the Third Instant, it is said, that a Gentleman in London (an eminent Merchant, and a Member of Parliament) had wrote his Friend, that it was his real Opinion the Stamp Law would be repealed; and that the present worthy Ministry have the Interest of America much at Heart.

March 27. *On Monday last we received the following most agreeable Intelligence, viz. That a Vessel was arrived from Cork at Oxford, in Maryland, in Forty Days Passage; the Captain of which brought a Cork News Paper, in which was a Paragraph taken from one printed in Dublin, containing a Letter from a Member of Parliament in London, to his Friend in Ireland, dated about the last of January, the Substance of which was; "That every Thing relating to the "Affairs of America was settled; That the Stamp-Act was "repealed; And that Requisitions were to be made to the re-"spective Colonies, for the Support of American Establish-"ments." These glad Tidings spread a general Joy all over the City; our Bells were set a Ringing; at Night Bon-fires were lighted; and the Evening was spent most agreeably by the Inhabitants; when the Healths of the Royal Family, and of our numerous Friends in Great-Britain, were not forgot.*

Extract of a Letter from Norfolk, in Virginia, March 14, 1766.

"*By our last Advices from Home, Affairs begin to look a little better. The whole trading Interest of Great-Britain seems to be united in our Favour. The City of Glasgow have appointed three of their Members to reside in London, during the Session of Parliament, who have carried up with them an Address, in Favour of America.*"

On Tuesday, the Fourth instant, a Court was held in Frederick County, Virginia, when all Business was carried on, as usual, without Stamps.

And on Tuesday, the 18th Instant, at a Court held at Northampton County, in this Province, the Business of the Common Pleas was gone on with, without any Regard to the Stamp-Act.

April 3. *A Gentleman in Dublin, in a Letter to his Friend here, of the Second of January, mentioning the Stamp-Act, say*; "*Your Resolutions, with Regard to that extraordinary "Exertion of Power, have given us here the most unfeigned "Satisfaction, as the Attempt has been justly esteemed a vio-"lent Invasion of the British Constitution; to the Freedom and "Protection of which every Person, under the Government "of Britain, has an indispensible Right.----And we, of Ire-"land, in case you had tamely submitted, had but a melan-"choly Prospect for the Security of our Liberties, as the Rod "of Oppression would have been soon brandished over us.--- "We hope the noble Stand you have made, will be productive "of every good Effect.*"

CHARLES-TOWN, APRIL 15.

WE hear that the Commons House of Assembly, have ordered all their Members, to attend the Service of the House, on Tuesday the 22d Instant, on Matters of great Importance.

Church Officers for St. Michael's Parish.

Thomas Savage, Esq. Mr. Thomas Loughton Smith, *Church-Wardens.*

Vestry-Men. Charles Pinckney, Esq; James Parsons, Esq; Mr. William Bampfeild, Joshua Ward, Esq; Mr. Thomas Stone, jun. Mr. Isaac Motte, Mr. Edward Lightwood, jun.

The Schooner Nelly, Francis Moore, Master, belonging to Philadelphia, arrived off St. Augustine the 29th ult. and on Sunday the 30th, as the Pilot was carrying her in, at High-Water, she struck on the Bar, and is lost. The Captain and Crew remained in her till they were obliged to betake themselves to the Boat. Most of her Rigging and some Part of her Cargo is saved.

RICE exported from the first of November 1765, to the 14th of April 1766.

	Barrels
To the Southward of Cape-Finisterre,	16,207
To Great-Britain,	25,814
To North-America,	1,591
To South-America,	5,326
To Foreign Ports to the Southward of this Province and Georgia,	793
Total,	49,731

ARRIVALS from this Port.

In England. His Majesty's Packet Boat the Grenville.
At Lisbon. The Nelly, Arthur.
From Georgia. The Medway, Harrington, at Leverpool.

April CUSTOM-HOUSE. ENTRIES INWARD. From

8th. Brig Prudent Jane, James Bogie, London
9th. Schooner Mary, James Doran, St. Auguſtine
10th. Ship Nanny, Thomas Denniſon, Leverpool
12th. Ship Love & Unity, William Armſtrong, Plymouth
Sloop Hiberna, John Somervill, Georgia
14th. Schooner Rebecca, Robert Craig, Havana
Sloop Jamaica Packet, Francis Dickenſon, Montferrat
Ship Bermuda Packet, William Trulock, Bermuda

ENTRIES OUTWARD. For

8th. Schooner Succeſs, John Howell, New-Providence
Brig Prudent Jane, James Bogie, Oporto
Schooner Georgia-Packet, Ezra Whipple, Georgia
Brig Neptune, Thomas Falder, Oporto
Brig Free-Maſon, Alexander Gillon, Cowes
Sloop Patience, Milner Tucker, New-Providence
4th. Sloop Eliſabeth, James Harvey, New-York
29th. Sloop Elizabeth, Edward Dyer, Boſton
Brig Charlotte, Charles Dawſon, Africa

CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE. For

9th. Snow Nancy, Thomas Young, Briſtol
10th. Ship Juno, Conſtant Freeman, ditto
Brig Charleſtown Packet, Th. Eaſtwick, Philadelphia
14th. Schooner Succeſs, John Howell, New Providence
Sloop Polly, Robert Riddle, Jamaica
Brig Swallow, John Simpſon, Boſton
Ship Fort Royal, Richard Condon, Dominique
Brig Pitt, Gilbert Wright, Lancaſter
12th. Schooner Georgia Packet, Ezra Whipple, Georgia
14th. Brig Charming Betſey, C. M'Alpine, N. Providence

EIGHTEEN new PEWS in the Church of ST. MICHAEL, Charleſtown, to be hired by the Year. Any Perſons wanting ſaid Pews, are deſired to attend at the Church on Monday Morning next, the 21ſt Inſtant, at Ten o'Clock.

SUPER-FINE Flour in Kegs and half Barrels, and *Hopkins's* middling Bread in Kegs, juſt arrived in Captain *Eaſtwick*, from *Philadelphia*.----- Which with a general Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent Seaſon of the Year, juſt imported in Capt. *Barnes*, and other late Veſſels from *London*, will be ſold as reaſonable as any Store in the Province can afford them, by THOMAS STONE, jun.

By Permiſſion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

At the THEATRE, in *Queen-ſtreet*, TO-MORROW will be preſented, For the BENEFIT of the POOR.

CATO, and MISS IN HER TEENS.

MR. DOUGLASS returns the Public his moſt ſincere Thanks for the many Favours he received this Winter as an Actor; he aſſures them, he will ever retain a moſt grateful Senſe of the Obligations he has to this Province, which have ſo amply rewarded his imperfect, though well-meant, Attempts to contribute to their Entertainment.

He purchaſed, when in LONDON, a genuine Copy of the LECTURES ON HEADS written by Mr. *Stevens*, and provided himſelf with the neceſſary Apparatus for delivering it: He has made ſome Alterations and Improvements, which he flatters himſelf will be a conſiderable Advantage to it, as many Strokes of Satire have eſcaped the Author, which Mr. DOUGLASS imagines to be directed at, rather, improper Objects, and in ſome Places the Senſe was ſo obſcure, that it was abſolutely neceſſary to elucidate it, in Order to convey, with Preciſion, his Meaning to the Audience.

In this State he intends to exhibit it to the Town: But as an Undertaking of this Kind, is wholly new in this Part of the World, and the Succeſs uncertain, he is adviſed by his Friends, (that he may be enabled to form a Judgment of the Encouragement it is likely to meet with, before he engages in any further Expence) to propoſe a Subſcription, for *Three Nights only*, at Three Pounds for the Three Nights. As ſoon as a competent Number have ſubſcribed Tickets will be iſſued, and proper Notice given of the Night on which he will deliver the Lecture.

*** SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in at Mr. DOUGLASS's Lodgings in *Queen-Street*, and at Mr. WELLS's Shop on the Bay.

Charles-Town, April 14, 1766.

For LONDON, or COWES, and a MARKET,

The Ship BERMUDA PACKET, WILLIAM TRULOCK, Maſter.

A Fine ſailing Veſſel, and has good Accommodations. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter, or LLOYD & NEYLE.

For LONDON,

To ſail the latter end of this Month,

THE Snow WARBORN, JOSEPH OLIVE, Maſter, is now half loaded: For Freight of Indico, Deer-ſkins or other light Goods, or for Paſſage (having excellent Accommodations) apply to ſaid Maſter on board the Veſſel at Burn and Cunningham's old Wharf.

PHARAOH covers this Seaſon at DRAYTON-HALL, at *Thirty-Five Pounds* Currency each Mare, and one Dollar to the Groom.

DOUBLE brewed Spruce Beer, Table, and ſmall Beer, to be ſold in King-ſtreet, by EGAN & CALVERT.

CHOICE good warranted INDICO SEED, to be ſold, by JOHN WAGNER.

For PHILADELPHIA,

To ſail on Thurſday the 24th Inſtant,

The BRIGANTINE PRINCE OF WALES, THOMAS MASON, Maſter.

FOR Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter, or THOMAS SHIRLEY, or EDWARD MARTIN.

THE *Co-Partnerſhip of* LOGAN, GUERIN, *and* VANDERHORST, *having expired in July laſt, at which Time they gave Notice in the Gazette, that all Accounts due to them that remained unſettled the firſt Day of January laſt, would be put in ſuit, which would certainly have been the Caſe, without any Diſtinction, had the Courts been opened: They have ſince informed thoſe concerned by Letter, to which very little Regard has been paid. Theſe are therefore for the laſt Time to inform every Perſon indebted to them, whoſe Accounts are ſtill open, that unleſs they are paid, or ſettled to their Satisfaction, by the firſt Day of June next, every one concerned may depend their Accounts will be ſued, as they cannot poſſibly wait longer.*

N. B. *The Books, &c. are lodged at the Houſe of* ELIAS VANDERHORST, *on the Bay, near the Watch-Houſe.*

PRICE, HEST, & HEAD,

HAVE juſt imported in the Ship Nanny, Thomas Denniſon, *Maſter, from* LEVERPOOL, *and to be ſold on reaſonable Terms, at their Store on the* BAY;

A Compleat Aſſortment of Iriſh Linen---- Oznabrugs----Negro Cloth----White Port Wine in Quarter Caſks---Red Port in three Dozen Hampers---Yellow Ware in Crates---And fine white Stove dryed Salt.

HONEST OLD BRUTUS, *will be at the Plantation of* John Mackenzie, *Eſq; by the firſt Day of May, where he will cover Mares at* Five Pounds *Sterling each, and One Dollar to the Servant. The Money to be ſent with the Mares.*

BRUTUS *is Sire of* Havana, Noble, *and a Number of Horſes, who have afforded excellent Sport and been victorious.---The Owners of* Havana *and* Noble, *challenge the whole Globe, carrying Weight for Age.------Nothing in this Country being able to match with them on theſe Terms, which are agreeable to the Laws of the Turf.*

N. B. *Any Mare that ſhall not prove with Foal, may be ſent next Seaſon, Gratis.*

I AM *informed by Mr.* Lambert, *at* Ponpon, *of a ſtrayed bay gelding, near* 14 *hands high, three white feet, paces ſlow, branded on the near ſhoulder* SC, *or very much like it. Whoever owns the ſaid ſtray, may prove his property before a magiſtrate, and apply to Mr.* Lambert *for him, paying the expences of advertiſing, &c. according to law.*

April 10, 1766. JAMES DONNOM.

CHARNOCK & KING,

WILL now ſell off any Part of their remaining Stock, at Nine for One. Credit to the firſt of January, 1767.

Among which are a few rich Silks, ſome fine Iriſh Linens, printed Gown Patterns, Callicoes, &c. &c.

THE Subſcriber takes this Method of acquainting her Friends in Town and Country, that ſhe has taken the Houſe in Broad-ſtreet, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Strother, *where ſhe keeps good* ENTERTAINMENT *for MAN and HORSE. Thoſe that pleaſe to favour her with their Cuſtom, may depend upon her Care and Aſſiduity to merit their Eſteem.*

From their very humble Servant,

April 10, 1766. ELISABETH CARNE.

THE Members of St. GEORGE's SOCIETY, are deſired to meet at Mr. *Benjamin Backhouſe*, on Wedneſday the 23d Inſtant, being St. GEORGE's Day, preciſely at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon.

On Tueſday the 29th *of April inſtant, will be ſold at public Vendue, at the uſual Place in* Charleſtown;

A Plantation, or Tract of Land, containing 850 Acres, ſituate in *Craven* County, oppoſite to *Amelia* Townſhip, bounding to the Southward on *Santee* River, and on all other Sides on Land vacant at the Time of the original Grant, and late the Property of *John Cole*, and taken on Execution, by

ROGER PINCKNEY, P. M.

On Tueſday the 6th Day of May 1766, *will be ſold at public Vendue, at the uſual Place in* Charleſtown;

A Plantation or Tract of Land containing 400 Acres, ſituate in Berkley County, on the Eaſt Side of Fore-Hole Swamp, butting and bounding on all Sides on Land lately vacant. Lately belonging to the Eſtate of *Anthony Gratiat* deceaſed; and taken on Execution, by

ROGER PINCKNEY, P. M.

WHEREAS many perſons make a practice of ſending their ſlaves to take away ſand and dirt on the lands belonging to us, the ſubſcribers: We do hereby give this public notice, that actions of treſpaſs will be brought againſt ſuch perſons who ſhall hereafter ſend their ſlaves to fetch away any more ſand or dirt; in the mean time their ſpades, hoes and pails, will be taken from them, and kept till ſatisfaction is made.

JOHN HARLESTON, ISAAC MAZYCK,
NICHOLAS HARLESTON, BENJ. MAZYCK,
EDWARD HARLESTON, STEPHEN MAZYCK.

THE Subſcribers having already waited an unreaſonable Time with thoſe indebted to them, GIVES THIS PUBLIC NOTICE to all concerned, That they expect ſpeedy Payment will be made them, which will greatly oblige, as well as enable them to diſcharge the Debts due by them: And as they are determined not to admit of the uſual Exceuſes, and Promiſes of Payment to be made the next Year, thoſe concerned will do well to pay due Regard to this, as the next Notice they receive will be from an Attorney at Law, ſo ſoon as the Courts begins to do Buſineſs.

SHACKELFORD & LUPTON.

George-Town, April 2d, 1766.

TO BE SOLD cheap, at Livingſton & Champney's *Wharf,*

NOrthward Rum, pickled Shad, Cyder in Barrels, Bar Iron, Apples in Barrels, Onions, Train Oil in Barrels, Spermaceti Candles, Iron Pots and Kettles, by DRAPER TOMAN.

JUST IMPORTED from England, and to be Sold cheap, by

BERNARD & JUGIEZ,

At their LOOKING-GLASS Store in Walnut-Street, *between* Front *and* Second-Street, Philadelphia.

A LARGE aſſortment of LOOKING-GLASSES of all Sorts, Sconces and Chimney-pieces; Girondels and Tea Cheſts; alſo a great Variety of Figures, large and ſmall Buſts in Plaiſter of Paris, and Brackets for Ditto; likewiſe Varniſhes for Coaches, and other different Sorts.

N. B. Gentlemen or Ladies that want Paper Machie Cieling, may be ſupplied at reaſonable Rates.

ANNE COX,

LIVING in Elliott-Street, next door to Mr. George Parker's, informs the Public, that ſhe will take in Children to learn to read and ſew.

Charles-Town, April 10, 1766.

TO BE SOLD, at public vendue, to the higheſt bidder, at the houſe of Mr. Melvin, *in* Jackſonſburgh, *on Thurſday the* 1ſt *day of May,* 1766, *if a fair day, if not, then the next fair day following;*

ALL the eſtate of the late *Daniel Monroe*, deceaſed, conſiſting of eight valuable ſlaves, among which are a good wheelwright, and an extraordinary good driver; ſome horſes, hogs, and houſhold furniture, a ſilver watch, &c. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale.

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe to whom the ſaid eſtate is indebted, are deſired to bring in their accompts properly atteſted, by the above day of ſale, to

JACOB MONROW.

Colleton County, April 7, 1766.

NOW in my poſſeſſion, a ſtray'd grey gelding, about 13 *hands and an half high, eight or nine years old, branded on the off buttock like* $\overline{9}$. *The owner of the ſaid ſtray muſt apply within ſix months from the date hereof, and prove their property before*

JOSEPH GLOVER, J. P.

THE ſubſcriber will ſell either his Plainsfield plantation, containing upwards of 2500 acres, or his Toobadoo plantation, containing near 2000 acres of land; both places has dwelling-houſes, and all other neceſſary out buildings, with a ſufficient quantity of good rice and corn land, to employ fifty prime ſlaves upon each plantation, and both places exceedingly well timbered, with the beſt of pine for ſawing, pleaſantly ſituated near to good landings, and great plenty of reſerve water for the rice lands: Alſo, one other tract of 636 acres, pleaſantly ſituated upon Wadmelaw-River, adjoining lands of Mr. Thomas Smith, ſen. and the eſtate of Archibald Stobo, ſen. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may apply, to FRANCIS YONGE.

WILLIAM BROWN,

DYER, IN KING-STREET,

TAKES this Method of thanking his Friends and Cuſtomers, and likewiſe to inform them that he is now provided with proper Utenſils for dying and dreſſing Broad Cloths, and all ſorts of Woollens, and Silks. He will be greatly obliged to thoſe who favour him with their Work, which may be left either at his Houſe in King-ſtreet, or at Mr. Henderſon's, Peruke-Maker, on the Bay.

N. B. He alſo ſcours and cleans Gentlemens Clothes, laced or plain, in the neateſt Manner.

AN Engliſh indented Servant Maid, who is an excellent Sempſtreſs, and can knit very well, that has above four Years to ſerve, will be ſold for no Fault, and may be ſeen at his Honour the Chief Juſtice's. Enquire of the Printer of this Paper.

WILLIAM PAGET, in Ediſto-Fork, toils a dun mare, about four years old, branded on the mounting ſhoulder H O, with a ſmall blotch over it.

PETER ROAD, a ſmall dapple grey horſe, branded on the mountin buttock *J K*. The owners of the ſaid ſtrays, may prove their property at Orangeburgh, before

March 27th, 1766. GAVIN POU.

JOHN SILK, of Gooſe-Creek, Shoemaker, reſiding on Mr. David Deas's plantation; informs me of a ſtray'd bay horſe, about twelve hands high, brandéd on the mounting ſhoulder PT in one. The owner muſt prove his property before

April 9th, 1766. JOHN REMINGTON.

A POOR young Fellow, that has been uſed to the Farming Buſineſs, would be glad to ſerve any Gentleman for a Livelihood. Enquire of the Printer of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

A Front SHOP and CELLAR on the Bay, very near the Watch-Houſe. Enquire of CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-ſtreet.

A Young MAN, capable of keeping Merchant's Accompts, would be glad of employment. Enquire of CHARLES CROUCH.

N. B. If he cant get immediate employ in a Store, he would be deſirous of ſerving any Gentleman, by poſting their Books.

STOLEN or driſted in the night of the firſt Inſtant, April, from the Wharf of Hopkin Price, *Eſq; a Cypreſs Canoew, about* 22 *or* 23 *feet long, three feet and an half wide, rows with four oars, had a new ring and ring bolt rivited through her ſtern, no rudder irons, nor any way painted, and is pretty much weather beaten. For information where ſhe is* Two Pounds *currency will be paid, or on delivery of her a reward of* Five Pounds *currency, by*

TORRANS, POAUG, & Co.

A Large Convenient Brick Store, near the Bay, in Longitude-Lane, to be let immediately, by MARY COOPER.

BENJAMIN ROBERTS, living in King-Street, has Accommodations for ſix Boarders, who may depend on the beſt Uſage.——He will take Country Boarders.

JOSEPH TURPIN,

In MARKET-SQUARE, the Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Daniel Cannon,

ACQUAINTS the Publick that he takes in Horſes to ſtable by the Year or Day. Thoſe who think proper to oblige him with their Cuſtom, may depend on their Horſes being kept in the beſt Manner, having ſeperate Stalls for each Horſe, and a proper Hoſtler to attend on them.

THE ſubſcriber has to diſpoſe of two very valuable tracts of land, adjacent to each other, making together about one thouſand and forty acres, well timbered, and quite convenient to a landing; the extent of the outline not above two miles from Wando-river, and ſome part of the land not above a mile where veſſels commonly load with lumber. Whoever inclines to purchaſe may apply to Mr. Lewis Bockett, in St. Thomas's pariſh, where the plat may be ſeen, otherwiſe treat in Georgetown, with

ANTHONY BONNEAU.

LOST, on the firſt inſtant, in Broad-ſtreet, a BLOOD STONE SEAL, ſet in gold. Whoever finds the ſame, and delivers it to the owner, who may be heard of at Crouch's printing-office in Elliott-ſtreet, ſhall be handſomely rewarded. If offered for ſale, it is requeſted it may be ſtopped.——At the ſame place may be heard of a MOCO STONE RING, ſet in gold, found on Chriſtmas day, by a negro wench. The owner may have it again on deſcribing the marks, paying the coſt of this advertiſement, and rewarding the wench for her honeſty.

RAN AWAY, ſunday night, 16th February, 1766, from his Honour the Chief Juſtice, a low ſized negro fellow, with his wife, and a female child two years old; the fellow is named JACK, is a fiſherman, and uſed to attend at market; he wore a red cap, green jacket and trowſers, and ſometimes white negro cloth jacket and trowſers; he had alſo an old brown cloth riding coat, with a velvet cape. DAPHNE, his wife, a luſty ſtrong wench, had a blue negro cloth gown and white negro cloth petticoat, and a jacket of white negro cloth over her gown: they have ſome things more that they have taken away with them. A reward of TEN POUNDS will be paid on their being lodged in the work-houſe, and if harboured by a white perſon, FIFTY POUNDS on conviction of the offender.

RAN AWAY, three months ago, from Charleſtown, a black ſlim negro fellow named TOM, a tanner by trade, ſpeaks bad Engliſh, and had on when he went away, a blue pea jacket with white lining, and oznabutg breeches. Five pounds reward will be paid the perſon that delivers ſaid negro to Mr. Wm. Hinckley, in Charleſtown, and whoever will give information of his being harboured or employed by a white perſon, ſhall, on conviction of the offender, receive FIFTY POUNDS currency from

SAMUEL CHANLER.

STOLEN or ſtrayed from the New-Barracks, a yellow body cow, mixed with much white, branded on the left hip ITS, on the right rump AH in one, has a ſtar in her forehead, and her ears cropt and ſlit. Whoever delivers the cow, or gives information where ſhe may be found, to Thomas Sanders, at the New-Barracks, ſhall receive Forty Shillings reward.

THE Negroes, Hogs, Sheep, &c. advertiſed in this Paper for Sale at the Plantation of JOSEPH SCOTT, on Daniel's-Iſland, is put off.

THE Five Negroes, belonging to the Children of Mr. Thomas Waring, of Dorcheſter, deceaſed, advertiſed by Humphry Sommers to be ſold the firſt Inſtant, is put off till Wedneſday the 23d.

BROUGHT TO THE WORK-HOUSE,

Feb. 9, 1766. A new Negro Fellow of the Papa Country, calls himſelf DUBAU, marked in the Face with his Country Marks, and has on white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up at Stono.

March 6. A negro fellow, a little yelloviſh in the face, ſays his name is CHARLES PALMER, and was born in Spaniſh-Town, in one Mr. Burden's houſe, in Serpent-ſtreet, Jamaica, and is free, but has no certificate to ſhow for his freedom; that he did belong to his majeſty's ſhip Mercury, Samuel Goodall, Eſq; commander, five years; and ſince has been on the coaſt of Africa in the ſnow Diſpatch, capt. Walter Taylor: He is about 35 years of age, has two large ſcars acroſs his breaſt, and a brand on his right ſhoulder like TR in one, not very plain. Taken up in the night of the 5th inſtant, in Charleſtown, by the watch.

March 11. A muſtee fellow, that calls himſelf SAM COOPER, and pretends to be free; he formerly belonged to George Alliſon, on the upper Indian-Land, was ſold by him to one Herman Hurſt, that afterwards ſold him to one David Jacobs, at Great-Ogechee, co-partner with Joſeph Wright, of Savannah in Georgia: He has on blue cloth cloaths, turned with red, and hath a ſcar in his head which he ſays came by the kick of a horſe.

March 28. A young new negro lad who calls himſelf JACK, but can't tell his maſter's name, has on old white negro cloth jacket and breeches, with white metal buttons. Taken up near Mr. Cantle's, at Gooſe-Creek.

April 4. A well ſet new negro fellow of the Yalunka country, who calls himſelf SIMON, but can't tell his maſter's name, has on old white negro cloth jacket and breeches, a ſcar on his upper lip, with filed teeth. Taken up at Mr. Whitmarſh Fuller's plantation on Aſhley-River.

A Silver WATCH

WAS loſt the 27th of *March* inſtant, in Mr. *Holliday*'s Garden, maker's Name HELOT, London; on the Caſe I. S.

Caſe 2226. Whoever has found, and will bring her to Mr. *Holliday*, ſhall be well rewarded.

Charles-Town, April 5, 1766.

THE Aſſeſſors and Collectors of the publick Tax for the Pariſhes of St. Philip and St. Michael, will finiſh the Calculations of the Taxables in the ſaid Pariſhes by Tueſday the 29th Inſtant, and will put up a Duplicate thereof at the Guard-Houſe on Tueſday the Sixth of May, and for the ten following Days; during which Time they will attend at the Houſe of Mr. Eliſha Poinſett, from the Hours of Ten to Twelve in the Forenoon, and Three to Five in the Afternoon, in order that all Perſons reſident as well as non-reſident, who think themſelves over-rated, may ſwear off.

JOHN LLOYD,
WILLIAM SAVAGE,
JOHN SNELLING,
GEORGE BEDON,
BENJAMIN BAKER.

WHEREAS ſeveral perſons who have been aſſeſſed by the commiſſioners of the ſtreets for the brick drains lately laid in Church-ſtreet, and for the ſeveral pavements laid as foot ways, have neglected to pay the ſums by them reſpectively due, *Notice is hereby given to the ſaid defaulters*, that executions will be iſſued immediately, after 14 days from the date, againſt all ſuch as ſhall then have neglected to pay. *By order of the commiſſioners*,

April 7, 1766. ELISHA POINSETT, Clerk.

For COWES or PORTSMOUTH, and the MARKETS,

The Ship CHARMING SALLY, PETER RAINIER, Maſter.

BURTHEN about 800 Barrels of Rice. Any Perſon wanting to Freight her, may apply to the ſaid Maſter, or

ROBERT RAPER.

ROBERT RAPER having adminiſtered on the Eſtate of ANDREW JOHNSTON, deceaſed, deſires all Perſons that are indebted to the ſaid Eſtate to pay off the ſame immediately without any further Notice.

TO BE SOLD for ready Money,

VERY good FLOUR at £. 3: 15s. per Hundred; Ship Bread at £. 4 per Hundred; and white Bread at 22s. & 6d. per Keg; all new, and juſt imported from NEW-YORK. Alſo Bar Iron at £. 6 per Hundred.

WILLIAM BANBURY.

To be ſold, by EDWARD LIGHTWOOD, in TRADD-STREET,

FONTINIACK in Pint and Quart Bottles, MADEIRA and VIDONIA WINES in Bottles, or by the Gallon, old Brandy, beſt Holland Gin, Rum, Vinegar, Molaſſes, Oil Turpentine, Bermuda Cedar-Berry Syrup, Coffee, Tea, fine and coarſe Salt, Flour, Bread, &c.

ATKINS & WESTON,

TAKES this opportunity of informing their friends, that they have very compleat aſſortments of goods both at their ſtores in Charleſtown and at Stono-bridge, which laſt place they determine to keep conſtantly well ſupplied with freſh goods, and the beſt of rum, wine, ſugar, ſalt, flour, &c. and that they will invariably ſell the ſame, at the very loweſt prices: And as they find keeping two ſtores ſo near each other to be attended with much perplexity, they have reſolved to diſpoſe of their ſtock of goods, houſhold furniture, &c. at Stono-Landing: As the purchaſe will be but ſmall, and the goods are very good, being lately imported, they will be ſold on very moderate terms. A deſcription of the place is altogether needleſs, having, for a conſiderable time, been eſteemed equal at leaſt to any in the province for a country ſtore; and their only reaſon for withdrawing to the bridge, is, that they had a leaſe of it before they moved into the other, which leaſe has yet ſome years to run.

For BRISTOL, to ſail within a Month,

THE Ship PRINCE-FREDERICK, *Valentine Baker*, Maſter, has the greateſt Part of her Cargo on board. For Freight of Indico, Deer-Skins, or other light Goods, or for Paſſage (having excellent Accommodations) apply to ſaid Maſter, or

April 3, 1766. MIDDLETON, LISTON, & HOPE.

ON Wedneſday the 30th of April, will be ſold at the Houſe where Mr. Thomas Bolton, deceaſed, lived on the Bay, the ſaid Houſe, and Houſhold Furniture, conſiſting of Beds, Bedſteads, Tables, Chairs, &c. And as I intend to depart this Province with my Family by the Middle of May, I requeſt all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the ſaid Mr. Bolton, to make Payment before that Day, otherwiſe they will be ſued without Diſtinction.

JOHN LAMBELL.

TO BE SOLD, by the Subſcriber, a Lot of Land in Archdale-Street, front on the Street 48 and an half Feet, and 230 odd Feet deep, butting to the South on Land belonging to the Independant Meeting-Houſe, and to the North on Land belonging to the Dutch-Church. Titles may be ſeen in the Hands of

EDWARD JONES.

For BARBADOS,

THE Ship ANNE, WILLIAM CARTER, Maſter, will certainly ſail the firſt of May. For Paſſage apply to Meſſieurs PRICE, HEST, and HEAD, or ſaid Maſter, at Mr. Roper's Wharf.

THE Subſcriber being under a neceſſity of departing this province for England very ſoon, and as no regard has been paid to his former advertiſement, *This is once more to requeſt all perſons indebted to him, in Charles-Town, either by bond, note, or otherwiſe, to diſcharge the ſame immediately, as he is determined to put all accounts unſettled in ſuit, after the firſt of May* 1766.

SAMUEL GROVE.

N.B. Fine hyſon tea at 61. 10 s. per lb. and one, one and an half, two, two and an half, and three gallon iron pots, at 61. 5s. per cwt. and fine ell wide ſheeting linen and bed pattems at *eight* for *one*.

TO BE SOLD on Tueſday the 22d Inſtant, at publick Vendue on the Spot, if a fair Day, if not the next fair Day;

A Plantation in St. James's, Gooſe-Creek, containing 566 acres, under good fencing, joining Mr. Thomas Bulline, John Moultrie, and Ralph Izard, Eſqrs. land, about 18 miles from Charleſtown, good for rice, corn, indico, &c. part of the land ready for planting, with two ſets of indico vats, a good dwelling houſe, barn, and other out-buildings: Alſo about TWENTY NEGROES, among which are a jobbing carpenter, a good man cook, together with a parcel of hogs, ſheep, cattle, houſhold furniture, plantation tools, &c. The conditions of the ſale will be credit till the firſt day of January next, paying intereſt from the date, and giving ſecurity if required. The ſale will begin exactly at ten o'clock.

April 7, 1766. LUKE STOUTENBURGH.

TO BE SOLD,

On Thurſday the 24th of April 1766, *at the Plantation upon* Spoonſavanah, *whereon the Widow* FERGUSON *now lives, in* St. Paul's *Pariſh*;

ALL the Eſtate of CHARLES FERGUSON, conſiſting of about THIRTY valuable SLAVES, a Stock of tame Cattle, ſeveral riding Horſes, Mares, and Colts, a Stock of Hogs, Houſhold Furniture, &c. The Conditions of the Sale is Caſh, the Property not to be altered until the purchaſe Money is paid to

THOMAS FERGUSON.

THOMAS WALL,

INTENDING to ſtay ſome time in this Town, continues to teach Ladies and Gentlemen the GUITTAR, upon his uſual Terms of One Guinea per Month, and the ſame Entrance, for which he gives twelve Leſſons (four more than are commonly given). Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their Commands, by ſending to his Lodgings at Mr. Atkinſon's in Friend-ſtreet, the upper End of Broad-ſtreet, will be immediately waited on.

N. B. He will wait on Ladies and Gentlemen within ten Miles of Town twice a Week, on reaſonable Terms.

THOMAS NICOLSON, lately arrived from Scotland, begs leave to acquaint the Publick, that he will open a ſchool the 7th Inſtant April, at the houſe of Mr. James Johnſton, Baker, in Church-ſtreet, where he will teach FRENCH, LATIN, WRITING, and vulgar ARITHMETICK. Such as chuſe to be taught at their own lodgings, ſhall meet with punctual attendance. He is to be ſpoke with at Capt. Bowers's in Elliott-ſtreet.

N.B. As he is an entire Stranger in this Place, he is willing to ſubmit to an Examination of proper Judges.

RAN AWAY ſome Day laſt Week from my Plantation on James-Iſland, two German Servants, whoſe Times I lately purchaſed of Captain Winn, named CHRISTOPHER and LENA PENS. The Man is about 32 Years old, pitted with the Small-Pox, and five Feet eight Inches high; The Woman is about 18 Years old, and four Feet ſix Inches high. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servants, and delivers them to me in Charleſtown, ſhall receive TWENTY POUNDS Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid, by

April 7, 1766. THOMAS VARDELL.

For LONDON, and the Markets, or the WEST-INDIES,

The Snow AMELIA, WILLIAM ROWAND, Maſter.

BURTHEN about 600 Barrels of Rice. For Freight or Paſſage, having good Accommodations, apply to ſaid Maſter on board the Veſſel at Mayne's old Wharf, or at Mr. Samuel Wiſe's in Tradd-ſtreet.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a negro fellow named TRUMP, twenty-five years old, about five feet five inches high, born in the Weſt-Indies, and came laſt from the Bay of Honduras; had on a blue jacket and breeches, and a good hat. Whoever delivers the ſaid negro to John Gaſſer, or the warden of the work-houſe in Charles-Town, ſhall receive Two Dollars reward. And the perſon who will give information of his being harboured by a white perſon, ſhall upon conviction of the offender, receive Ten Pounds currency; and if by a negro, Two Dollars, paid by

LEWIS LINDER.

TO COVER, this ſeaſon, at Mr. Samuel Elliott's plantation, at Cane-Acre, in St. Paul's pariſh, the thorough bred Engliſh Horſe DAFFODILL, at twenty-five pounds currency each mare, and a dollar to the groom. If any mare ſhould not prove with foal, ſhe may be ſent the next ſeaſon gratis.——N.B. The above mentioned horſe was got by Locuſt, his dam by old Regulus, his grand dam was own ſiſter to Mr. Panton's Widdrington mare, and got by old Partner. This is ſigned as a true pedigree by Lord Groveſnor.——All poſſible care will be taken of the mares, but Mr. Elliott will not be anſwerable for any that may be ſtolen or ſtray away.

Imported in the Sally, Capt. Schermerhorn, from New-York.

A Few Quarter Caſks of excellent red and white PORT WINES, New-York BEER and ALE, which is allowed by good Judges, to be the beſt ever made in America, and will be warranted to keep ſound in the Barrels throughout the Summer in this Province. To be ſold by

BARNARD BEEKMAN.

STRAYED, or left by ſome perſon unknown, into my ſtable-yard, a grey horſe about 13 and an half hands high, branded lately on the mounting ſhoulder with an obſcure brand like 3 2, and on the near buttock *AP* in one. The owner, or perſon that left ſaid horſe, is deſired to call and take him away immediately, and pay the expences, or he will be ſold according to law. WILLIAM HOLIDAY.

Wanted immediately,

A Healthy WET NURSE, white or black, of a good Character. Enquire of the Printer.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by VALENTINE WIGHTMAN, *at a Store on Col.* Beale's *Wharf*;

CHOICE Northward Rum, Flour, the beſt of Cordials, Spermaceta Candles, Cheeſe, pickled Shad, &c. Alſo a very good Moſes Boat, fifteen Feet and an half long.